

AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS

Please amend the figures as shown in the enclosed replacement sheets. The attached sheets of drawings include changes to Figures 1-4. Specifically, Figures 1-4 have been amended to remove any hand-drawn markings and to comply with the requirements of 37 CFR § 1.181. Additionally, Figure 3 has been amended to correct the reference numerals associated with "Client Data," "Client Detection," and "Logging Service." Applicant submits that no new matter has been added by way of these amendments and that the enclosed replacement figures are formal.

REMARKS

Please reconsider the application in view of the above amendments and the following remarks. Applicant thanks the Examiner for carefully considering this application.

Disposition of Claims

Claims 1-26 are currently pending in this application. Claims 1, 7, 15, and 24 are independent. The remaining claims depend, directly or indirectly, from claims 1, 7, 15, and 24.

Objections to Specification

The specification is objected to for several informalities. The specification has been amended to correct the informalities pointed out by the Examiner on page 4 of the Office Action mailed January 13, 2005. Additionally, the specification has been amended to include a description of reference numerals 211, 212, and 213 of Figure 2, and reference numeral 325 corresponding to "Logging Service" in Figure 2.

Claims 2, 3, 8, 13, 17, and 25 stand objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(a) because of minor informalities and typographical errors. Claims 2, 3, 8, 13, 17, and 25 have been amended by this reply in accordance with the Examiner's suggestions. Accordingly, withdrawal of these objections is respectfully requested.

Objections to Drawings

The drawings in the present application were objected due by the Examiner for failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(4). Applicant hereby submits replacement drawings sheets for Figures 1-4 to correct the reference numerals pointed out by the Examiner on page 3 of the Office Action. No new matter is added by way of the enclosed replacement sheets. Application respectfully requests the Examiner to accept the replacement drawings sheets.

Double Patenting Rejection(s)

Claim 1 stands provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of copending Application Serial No. 09/929,477. In response, Applicant has enclosed a Terminal Disclaimer conditionally

disclaiming any patent term extending beyond the expiration date of Patent Application Serial No. 09/929,477, in compliance with 37 CFR § 1.130(b) and § 1.321(c). Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the withdrawal of the obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claim 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0152380 ("O'Shea"). Claim 1 has been amended to include the limitation of dependent claim 6. To the extent that this rejection may still apply to the amended claim, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

The claimed invention is directed toward a system and method for a wireless client aware authentication scheme in a wireless network environment. Specifically, embodiments of the claimed invention vary the degree of authentication modules required for authentication based on identified client detection information. The identified client detection information may be a username and password, the client's browser characteristics, the client's service provide characteristics, etc. Thus, the present invention provides client-type specific authentication procedures in a wireless networked environment to allow for custom authentication and authorization to access services for a particular client (*See* Specification, page 7, lines 13-18 and page 8, lines 10-14).

In contrast to the present invention, O'Shea relates to an authentication mechanism for a recipient of a message to authenticate the message, *i.e.*, to determine whether the message is from an authorized sender. The authentication mechanism of O'Shea may be used for providing adequate network security with respect to messages for updating network communication parameters and is especially useful for mobile computers to send their new network addresses as they move to different network areas (*See* O'Shea, paragraph 24).

As admitted by the Examiner on the bottom of page 9 and the top of page 10 of the Office Action mailed January 13, 2005, O'Shea fails to disclose or suggest that the authentication modules of the claimed invention selectively provide client specific authentication information in order to authentication the wireless clients accessing the wireless server, as recited by amended independent claim 1. Further, O'Shea is completely silent with respect to each wireless client having *unique* authentication parameters based on the client-type. Unique

authentication parameters provide for each wireless client to be associated with authentication parameters different from all other authentication parameters associated with other wireless clients. Instead, the portion of O'Shea cited by the Examiner as disclosing this limitation merely discloses updating network communication parameters, and fails to disclose or suggest any type of unique authentication parameters for multiple different wireless clients.

In view of the above, it is clear that O'Shea fails to disclose each and every limitation of claim 1. Thus, claim 1 is patentable over O'Shea. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 24-26 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,615,264 ("Stoltz"). Independent claim 24 has been amended to further define the client aware characteristics modules. To the extent that this rejection may still apply to the amended claims, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 24 has been amended to include the limitation "wherein the plurality of client aware characteristics modules provide client specific authentication information in order to authenticate a plurality of wireless clients accessing a wireless server." Support for this claim may be found, for example, on page 15, lines 16-18 of the Specification. As recited in amended independent claim 24, client aware is defined as client-type specific authentication information that is pre-defined and known to the recited characteristics module and the selection logic. In fact, the characteristics module includes client-type specific information such as the client's browser type, browser version, time of day of wireless service subscribed to by the client, etc. (See Specification, page 16, lines 8-11).

In contrast to the claimed invention, Stoltz relates to remotely administering authentication and access control. The cited portions of Stoltz (*i.e.*, col. 8, ll. 57-65, col. 17, ll. 7-37) fail to disclose or suggest *client aware* characteristics module, and *client aware* authentication selection logic. Rather, Stoltz discloses authentication modules having the option to accept or decline a connection request from a client (See Stoltz, col. 8, ll. 57-65). Further, Stoltz discloses an authentication database that contains user and session information that can be accessed by authentication modules (See Stoltz, col. 17, ll. 7-25). However, the authentication database is not client-aware, as defined in the claimed invention. Particularly, Stoltz discloses

that the user/session information is established *when the user is enabled on the system* (See Stoltz, col. 17, ll. 15-16), and not before, where the authentication information is known to the client aware authentication modules of the claimed invention.

In view of the above, it is clear that Stoltz fails to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of amended independent claim 24. Thus, claim 24 is patentable over Stoltz. Dependent claims 25 and 26 are patentable for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 2-7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over O'Shea in view of Stoltz. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As noted above, claim 1 has been amended to include the limitation of dependent claim 6. With respect to the rejection of the claims, the Examiner admits that O'Shea fails to disclose the limitations of amended independent claim 1. Further, as discussed above, the cited portions of O'Shea also fail to disclose or suggest the use of unique authentication parameters to selectively provide client specific authentication information to authenticate wireless clients. Moreover, Stoltz fails to supply that which O'Shea lacks. Specifically, Stoltz fails to disclose or suggest *unique* authentication parameters associated with each wireless client that are used to provide client-specific authentication information to customize the client authentication procedure. Further, as described above, Stoltz also fails to disclose or suggest an authentication module that selectively provides client specific authentication information to authenticate the wireless clients (*i.e.*, an authentication module that is client aware).

With respect to independent claim 7, the Examiner admits that O'Shea fails to disclose an authentication service configured to dynamically select an authentication module based on a particular client type. However, the Examiner asserts that Stoltz discloses this information. The cited portion of Stoltz discloses that an authentication manager decides whether or not to accept a terminal connection based on system resources or settings (e.g., from external databases, services, etc.) (See Stoltz, col. 8, ll. 59-61). Stoltz is completely silent regarding dynamically selecting an authentication module based on *client type*. System resources and settings have nothing to do with the type of wireless client on the other end of the connection. Rather, system

resources and setting involve resources such as bandwidth to handle connection, CPU cycles, load on system, etc., and settings involve configuration settings that dictate whether the authentication manager is configured to accept a particular terminal connection. Further, as described above, O'Shea fails to disclose or suggest authentication parameters pertinent to a client type. Additionally, Stoltz only discloses that authentication modules authenticate users for the system. However, Stoltz fails to disclose or suggest that authentication modules provide client type authentication parameters.

In view of the above, it is clear that independent claims 1 and 7 are patentable over O'Shea and Stoltz, whether considered separately or in combination. Thus, claims 1 and 7 are patentable over O'Shea and Stoltz. Further, dependent claims 2-6 are patentable for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 8-10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over O'Shea in view of Stoltz and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,606,663 ("Liao"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As described above, both O'Shea and Stoltz fail to render independent claim 7 obvious. Further, Liao fails to supply that which O'Shea and Stoltz lack. Liao relates to a credential caching proxy server that handles credential caching for a set of wireless clients devices. Liao fails to disclose or suggest authentication modules providing authentication parameters pertinent to a client type and an authentication service configured to dynamically select an authentication module based on a particular client type. Thus, it is clear that independent claim 7 is patentable over O'Shea, Stoltz, and Liao, whether considered separately or in combination. Dependent claims 8-10 are patentable for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 11 and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over O'Shea in view of Stoltz and Liao, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,169,730 ("Jacklin"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As an initial matter, Applicant notes that various combinations of one or more of four references have been used in rejecting the claims of the present application. The purported reconstruction of the claimed invention by reliance on such a large number of references

including, for example, a method for implementing a time division multiple access protocol for digital communications between a radio transceiver and a repeater or another radio transceiver (U.S. Patent No. 6,169,730) is not appropriate. It is abundantly clear that the Examiner, using the present application as a guide, has selected isolated features of the various relied-upon references to arrive at the limitations of the claimed invention. Use of the present application as a “road map” for selecting and combining prior art disclosures is wholly improper. *See* MPEP § 2143; *Interconnect Planning Corp. v. Feil*, 774 F.2d 1132 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (stating that “[t]he invention must be viewed not with the blueprint drawn by the inventor, but in the state of the art that existed at the time”); *In re Fritch*, 972 F.2d 1260 (Fed. Cir. 1992) (stating that “it is impermissible to use the claimed invention as an instruction manual or ‘template’ to piece together the teachings of the prior art so that the claimed invention is rendered obvious This court has previously stated that ‘one cannot use hindsight reconstruction to pick and choose among isolated disclosures in the prior art to deprecate the claimed invention.’”); *In re Wesslau*, 353 F.2d 238 (C.C.P.A. 1965) (stating that “it is impermissible within the framework of section 103 to pick and choose from any one reference only so much of it as will support a given position, to the exclusion of other parts necessary to the full appreciation of what such reference fairly suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art”).

As described above, O’Shea, Stoltz, and Liao fail to render independent claim 7 obvious. Further, Jacklin fails to supply that which O’Shea, Stoltz, and Liao lack. As mentioned above, Jacklin relates to a method for implementing a time division multiple access protocol for digital communications between a radio transceiver and a repeater or another radio transceiver. Jacklin fails to disclose or suggest authentication modules providing authentication parameters pertinent to a client type and an authentication service configured to dynamically select an authentication module based on a particular client type. In fact, Jacklin is completely unrelated to authenticating wireless clients accessing a wireless server. Thus, it is clear that independent claim 7 is patentable over O’Shea, Stoltz, Liao, and Jacklin, whether considered separately or in combination. Dependent claims 11-12 are patentable for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over O’Shea, Stoltz and Liao, and further in view of U.S. Publication No. 2001/0056413 (“Suzuki”), U.S.

Patent No. 5,774,551 (“Wu”), TAOS Glassary (“TAOS”), and U.S. Patent No. 6,434,561 (“Durst”). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Again, Applicant notes that various combinations of one or more of seven references have been used in rejecting the claims of the present application. As outlined above, the purported reconstruction of the claimed invention by reliance on such a large number of references including, for example, both a charging system and a charging method whereby apparatuses are not sold outright but are instead charged for the period of time in which they have been actually used (U.S. Publication No. 2001/0056413), and a method for accessing electronic resources via machine-readable data on intelligent documents (U.S. Patent No. 6,434,561) is not appropriate.

As described above, O’Shea, Stoltz, and Liao fail to render independent claim 7 obvious. Applicant respectfully asserts that none of the other cited references supply that which O’Shea, Stoltz, and Liao lack. Specifically, none of the cited references disclose or suggest authentication modules providing authentication parameters pertinent to a client type and an authentication service configured to dynamically select an authentication module based on a particular client type. In fact, both Durst and Suzuki are completely unrelated to the authentication of wireless clients using custom authentication procedures based on client types and client characteristics.

In view of the above, it is clear that independent claim 7 is patentable over O’Shea, Stoltz, Liao, Suzuki, Wu, TAOS, and Durst, whether considered separately or in combination. Thus, independent claim 7 is patentable over all of these references. Dependent claim 13 is patentable for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 14 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over O’Shea, Stoltz, Liao, Suzuki, Wu, TAOS, and Durst, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,539,482 (“Blanco”). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Again, Applicant notes that various combinations of one or more of eight references have been used in rejecting the claims of the present application. As outlined above, the purported reconstruction of the claimed invention by reliance on such a large number of references

including, for example, both a charging system and a charging method whereby apparatuses are not sold outright but are instead charged for the period of time in which they have been actually used (U.S. Publication No. 2001/0056413), and a method for accessing electronic resources via machine-readable data on intelligent documents (U.S. Patent No. 6,434,561) is not appropriate.

As described above, O'Shea, Stoltz, Liao, Suzuki, Wu, TAOS, and Durst fail to render independent claim 7 obvious. Applicant respectfully asserts that Blanco fails to supply that which the aforementioned references lack. Specifically, Blanco fails to disclose or suggest authentication modules providing authentication parameters pertinent to a client type and an authentication service configured to dynamically select an authentication module based on a particular client type. Rather, Blanco relates to a network access authentication system including a directory service. Blanco is completely silent regarding client-aware authentication, as claimed in the present application.

In view of the above, it is clear that independent claim 7 is patentable over O'Shea, Stoltz, Liao, Suzuki, Wu, TAOS, Durst, and Blanco, whether considered separately or in combination. Dependent claim 14 is patentable for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 15-22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liao in view of Stoltz. Independent claim 15 has been amended to clarify the present invention as recited. To the extent that this rejection may still apply to the amended claims, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 15 has been amended to include the limitation "wherein the plurality of authentication modules selectively provide client specific authentication information to authenticate the plurality of wireless clients using unique authentication parameters." As described above, both Liao and Stoltz fail to disclose authentication modules providing unique authentication parameters, where the authentication parameters are unique to a particular client type. Further, neither Liao nor Stoltz discloses a client aware authentication service logic. The authentication manager of Stoltz is not client aware because the authentication manager does not include functionality to customize authentication for a particular client type based on client

specific information. Rather, the authentication manager disclosed in Stoltz simply decides whether or not to accept a terminal connection based on system resources or settings.

Thus, it is clear that amended independent claim 15 is patentable over Liao and Stoltz, whether considered separately or in combination. Further, dependent claims 16-22 are patentable for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

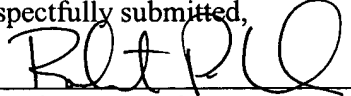
Claim 23 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unapentable over Liao in view of Stoltz and further in view of Jacklin. This rejection is respectfully traversed. As described above, Liao and Stoltz fail to render independent claim 15 as obvious. Further, Jacklin fails to provide that which Liao and Stoltz lack. Jacklin relates to a method for implementing a time division multiple access protocol for digital communications between a radio transceiver and a repeater or another radio transceiver. Jackline has nothing to do with the authentication of clients accessing a wireless server based on client aware authentication modules and providing authentication parameters pertinent to a client type. Thus, it is clear that independent claim 15 is patentable over Liao, Stoltz, and Jacklin, whether considered separately or in combination. Further, dependent claim 23 is patentable for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Conclusion

Applicant believes this reply is fully responsive to all outstanding issues and places this application in condition for allowance. If this belief is incorrect, or other issues arise, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned or his associates at the telephone number listed below. Please apply any charges not covered, or any credits, to Deposit Account 50-0591 (Reference Number 03226/538001; P6088).

Dated: April 13, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

By 

Robert P. Lord

Registration No.: 46,479

(713) 228-8600

(713) 228-8778 (Fax)

Attorney for Applicant